

and that ship jobs overseas. We do not have much in economic recovery and we have to cut Social Security. It simply does not add up.

The President needs to redirect his efforts against these trade agreements. Stop the trade agreements. No more tax cuts. Let us concentrate on job creation, creating manufacturing jobs and restoring Social Security.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. EMANUEL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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THE CRISIS IN HAITI

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KLINE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I look forward to joining my colleagues just a short while from now to lay out for the Members of the House, and in many instances the American people, just where we are as it relates to a small nation by the name of Haiti.

First, I applaud the leadership of the Congressional Black Caucus not just for its involvement with Haiti over the last trying and tumultuous days, but I think it should be noted the constant meetings and engagement with this administration on providing the necessary resources so Haiti might understand. President Aristide has a long-standing relationship with this Nation inasmuch as he left the country some years ago in the 1990s so that Haiti might regain its strength and that there might be a democratic process. President Clinton restored Aristide to power around 1994 with a number of U.S. military troops as requested by the then-president. President Aristide did not attempt to be a dictator. He left office in 2 years and a new president was duly elected and he maintained his position for 5 years. At that time the people of Haiti decided to reelect President Aristide, and he came back to power.

During the course of that time, the world's economy collapsed. Money due to Haiti to ensure their economic survival were denied by this administration. There were constant negotiations and engagement of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and others to release their funds and work with Haiti to ensure that they followed all of the necessary rules, which fell on deaf ears.

Even as late as last summer, the economy of Haiti was crumbling because the world did not come to its aid. Some might say, here we go again, another nation to give sustenance to. But I say we need to look at this country,

which is a mere 600 to 700 miles away from our shore, a country which stood alongside us during our Revolutionary War, and a nation which has maintained its independence for 200 years.

The Haitians look to the United States, the United States looks to the Haitians. Haitians are vibrant contributors to our economy. Many Haitians are living in south Florida in the district of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MEEK), who has worked so tirelessly, along with his mother before him, to work on their behalf.

Mr. Speaker, I think we are shamefaced today because President Aristide begged for our involvement to protect a democracy. He asked that this Nation not come in war, but it come to restore democracy and peace and the end of violence to a nation that was struggling. The cause of his demise or the conflict was based a lot on the lack of international resources, first from France and other allies, and certainly the United States participated in that.

Even the Congressional Black Caucus saw the writing on the wall but gave to this administration three easy accomplishments that would have thwarted the violence that we have seen over the last couple of days: (1) establish a humanitarian corps that would provide water and food and safety for those in Haiti; (2) devise an international peace effort bringing in allies from around the world who were willing; and (3) establish a political resolution which President Aristide was willing to engage in. President Aristide even accepted the cosharing of government with the opposition, and yet they refused.

I am fearful that what our Nation did was engage with the rebels, the insurgents and those who would undermine the government. What a conflict of position to go into Iraq with a unilateral preemptive strike to in essence undermine a despot like Saddam Hussein and to find weapons of mass destruction; but yet when a peaceful democracy led by a duly elected democratic president of that country asked for our involvement, we refuse to get involved. And yet when the question was posed, who are the insurgents, who do they represent, no one can identify whether these are simply thugs or drug dealers.

Even now as there is complete chaos in Haiti, we cannot understand why we would want to engage in negotiations with individuals who have a very shady background. I beg of this Congress to fully investigate the scenario of the last 48 hours and the unfortunate departure of President Aristide. Was he or was he not kidnapped? Mr. Speaker, this Congress must answer that question, and this Nation must be told the truth.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DELAHUNT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DELAHUNT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOEFFEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HOEFFEL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. ABERCROMBIE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STRICKLAND) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. STRICKLAND addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. INSLEE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HOLT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CORRINE BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. LAMPSON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)